

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號四廿月三年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1880.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. GEORGE STREET & CO., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. 3. SAMUEL DRAKE & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROUSE, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO.—ANDERSON & CO., American Agents.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HENDERSON & CO., Malacca.

CHINA.—Messrs. A. A. DE MELO & CO., Suva, CAMERON & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Fookow, HEDGE & CO., and KELLY & CO., Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, £5,000,000. Reserve Fund, £1,500,000.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—The Hon. W. KEWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
ADOLF ANDER, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq.
E. R. BULLOCK, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
H. L. DARTMOUTH, Esq. W. B. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.
Hongkong, ... THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, ... EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, March 17, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th of 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 20th APRIL, 1863.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGEE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:

LONDON, BOULOGNE, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BORNEO, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOKOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

The following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 3 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1863.

Established in Calcutta 20th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £466,250.
RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—39A, THEATRE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY authorized Mr. CARL VON PUSTAU to SIGN our Firm by Procuration.

PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, February 25, 1880. ma25

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV HARLING has been authorized to SIGN our Firm here and at SHANGHAI from this date.

EDUARD SOBELHASS & Co.
Hongkong, March 15, 1880. ma20

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES T. HIRST was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, A.C.

HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1880. spl

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY CRAWFORD will SIGN our Name per Procuration from this date.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1880. spl

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT and AUCTIONEER in this Colony, at 48, Queen's Road Central, under the Style or Firm of "Ega da Silva & Co."

A. A. EGA DA SILVA.
Hongkong, March 20, 1880. ap20

NOTICE.

MR. N. C. STEVENS is hereby authorized to SIGN our Name per Procuration at AMOY, the Power held by Mr. STEVENS CEASING from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 9, 1880. my11

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the New York Board of Underwriters.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3e30

FOR SALE.

A BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood, in good condition.

For Particulars, apply to
E. C.
c/o "China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1880.

NOW READY.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW," By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KALEY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have always on Hand a Stock of Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & Sons' PIANOFORTES in various Styles for SALE, on Hire, or on a system Combining Hire with purchase by which part of the Purchase Money is paid at once, and the Balance by monthly instalments extending over three years.

Mr. DOUGLAS DAIN has practical experience as a Piano Tuner and Repairer, having passed through Messrs. Broadwood's FACTORIES—and any Work entrusted to him will be carefully and efficiently performed.

Inspection of PIANOS in Stock is invited.

Hongkong, March 13, 1880. spl3

FOR SALE.

JULIUS MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quart, \$18 per 1 doz Case.
Pint, \$17 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SALE.

THE FURNISHINGS, FIXTURES, STOCK-IN-TRADE and Good-will of the well-known and prosperous Business at present Carried on by Mr. ANDREW WOLFE, at

THE BRITISH HOTEL.
Full Particulars will be given on Application.

Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, and II, A to M, by ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Esq., pp. 404. By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Esq., pp. 404.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai, and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

TO BE SOLD ON LET.

A WELL BUILT HOUSE on Northern Slope of MOUNT KELLY.

For Particulars, apply to
H. A. WOOLNUGH,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, March 13, 1880.

To Let.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 1, PRATA EAST, MARY'S LANE, No. 65, together with the GROUND FLOOR, or separately.

Also,
GROUND FLOORS of No. 3 and 4.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1880. ap4

TO BE LET, on Lease for BUILDING, a FINE OLD HOUSE, containing about 10,000 square Feet, at SPRING GARDEN, on Island Lot No. 139, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to
BREKTON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

TO LET.

FOREIGN HOUSES, containing Six Rooms and Out-buildings. Also, CHINESE SHOPS and HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

No. 3, ST. MARK'S TERRACE.

Apply to
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 26, 1880.

TO LET.

FOUR-STORYED HOUSES in Hollywood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to
E. R. BELLIORE,
Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO-DOWN, Situated upon Marine Lot 10.

Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 85, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Mr. Andrew Wind.

News Agent, &c.
138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 25th March, 1880, at 2 p.m., at the residence of Mr. J. INGLIS, Praya West,—

The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to J. INGLIS, Bankrupt, comprising:—

English-made Walnut Oval Centre Table.

Cretonne covered Drawing room Suite.

Chimney Glass, Clock, Ornaments, Engravings, Blackwood Carved Chairs, Glass Bookcase, and Books.

Extension Dining Table, Sideboard, Whetstone, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets; Glassware, Plated Ware, Dining-room Chairs, Davenport, and Carpets.

Double Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Black Walnut Marble-top Dressing Table with Glass, Blackwood Marble-top Washstands, &c., &c.

A Cottage PIANO, by KIRKMAN, London.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Mar. 19, 1880. ma25

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SOLD as a going Concern, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a DAY to be hereafter fixed in the Month of APRIL next, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, and subject to withdrawal by the Vendor for any other reason of which due Notice will be given), THE BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPWRIGHTS, lately Carried on by Messrs J. INGLIS & Co., known as the VICTORIA FOUNDRY, and situated at SPRING GARDEN, Victoria.

Together with all the MACHINERY, TRADE FIXTURES and FURNISHINGS, STEAM LAUNDRY, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, and including the Good-will, and all Existing Contracts and Engagements.

For further Particulars, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

Supreme Court House,
17th February, 1880.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned BANKS will Close for Public Business on GOOD FRIDAY, the 25th Instant, and EASTER MONDAY, the 29th Instant.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"
GEO. O. SCOTT, Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,"
H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,"
WILLIAM FORBES, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,"
E. SCHWELBLIN, Acting Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,"
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.,"
R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, March 23, 1880. ma29

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS leaves Hongkong on the 1st April for SHANGHAI, at which port he will remain during the Summer.

Hongkong, February 17, 1880.

NOTICE.

LADIES or GENTLEMEN desirous of becoming Subscribers to a "SEATING BANK" will please address their Applications, Care of the Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, March 5, 1880. spl

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c.

FROM NOBELS' EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, Glasgow, can be had in any Quantity on application to

THE BORNEO CO., LD., Agents.
Hongkong, March 8, 1880. 8m281

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The fastest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN HONG KONG FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, condensed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 5 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than noon of the day the English Mail Steamer leaves.

A Term of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ninth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the PRIMA OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1880, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1879.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th March to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 11, 1880. ma27

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Shares Contributed during the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1879, on or before MARCH 31st, on which Date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 21, 1880. spl

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

TWO NEW BUILDINGS ALLEYS HAVE BEEN LAID.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS AND FAMILIES.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1865, AND THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1877.

CAPITAL \$500,000, DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH FULLY PAID UP.

General Agents,
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

Directors,
WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, Esq.
J. A. DOE REMED OS, Esq.
KWOK ACHONG, Esq.
C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq.

Bankers,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Solicitors,
Messrs. BREKTON and WOTTON.

Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDIAN, TERRACEN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA BOMBAY, ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship KAISAR-I-HIND, Capt. R. MEYER, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 p.m.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent, Hongkong, March 11, 1880. ma25

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GALLIE will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 6th April. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agents of the Company, No. 57, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent, Hongkong, March 17, 1880. ap7

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTES FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1880, at Noon, the Company's S. S. DUMFRIES, Commandant HERMANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal ports of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 30th March, 1880. (Parcels are to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agents' Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, March 18, 1880. ma91



MITSUBISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Capt. WALKER, due here on or about the 23rd instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th April, at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 2nd April. No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15. "YOKOHAMA" Do. \$75. Do. \$20. "NAGASAKI" Do. \$75. Do. \$20. A Bunkerman is made on RETURN CARGO PASSAGES.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, March 22, 1880. ap3

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 430,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 200,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and AC-
CUMULATION, 25th
April, 1879.....Tls. 858,370

Directors.
F. B. ROBERTS, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. HOVE, Esq. | Wm. MEYER, Esq.
O. LUGAS, Esq. | S. D. WARD, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs BABING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq.,
Agent,
8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 Y for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 10080

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersecretary at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary,
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Peking.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersecretary having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 Y allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 26, 1874.

LANASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersecretary are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to **ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,**
Agents, Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000
Annual Income £260,000

THE Undersecretary have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 51880

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 51880

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

R. ROBINSON, American ship, Captain Smith.—Vogel & Co.

SARAH ROYCE, British barque, Captain Estall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ELIZA HAWLEY, British barque, Capt. J. Tuckey.—Melchers & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 24, Kuangtung, British steamer, 674, J. O. Abbott, Foochow March 19, Amoy 21, and Swatow 23, Sugar.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

March 24, Glenlyon, British steamer, 1374, J. Wallace, Swatow March 23, 4 p.m. to 24, Amoy, for Amoy and S'hai.

March 24, Chin-tung, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

March 24, Decima, German steamer, 1135, A. E. Luthgen, Saigon March 18, General.—EDWARD SCHREIBER & Co.

March 24, Haikiang, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 24, Kuangtung, for Hoihow.

24, Amoy, for Amoy and S'hai.

24, Yangtze, for Shanghai.

24, Diamante, for Amoy.

24, Haikiang, Chinese gunboat, for Canton.

24, H.M.S. Vigilant, for Canton.

24, Breconshire, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Augusta Reimer, for Takao, Kuangtung, for Quam Port.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Kuangtung, from Coast Ports, Mr and Mrs Sanders and Miss Sanders, and 267 Chinese.

For Decima, from Saigon, 14 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For Amoy, for Amoy, Mr J. Matin, and 100 Chinese; for Shanghai, Mr J. Pederson, Rev. Dr. and Mrs Taylor.

For Kuangtung, for Hoihow, 14 Chinese.

For Yangtze, for Shanghai, 60 Chinese.

For Diamante, for Amoy, 120 Chinese.

For Breconshire, for Saigon, 20 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

For Kaitum-Hind, from Hongkong: for Singapore, H. E. Major General and Mrs Denon, Capt. Barton, A.D.C., for Bombay, Mr C. B. Rickott; for Southampton, Messrs W. S. Ramsey and Corcoran.—From Shanghai: for Bombay, Mr S. K. Mody and native servant; for Southampton, Mr and Mrs Durkell, 2 children and native servant, Mr and Mrs Holwell, 3 children and European servant, Rev. Dr. Williamson, Mrs Ramsey, 3 children and native servant.

For Kuangtung, for Coast Ports, 5 Europeans, and 300 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Kuangtung reports: Left Foochow on the 19th, Amoy 21st, and Swatow 23rd. Experienced strong N.E. winds and moderate seas throughout. Passed a steamer bound North off Bell Island on the 21st (Japanese). Passed a steamer bound North off Swatow on the 21st. In Amoy: S. S. Nestor, and B. M. S. Frolic. In Swatow: S. S. Laertes, Bombay, and Yotting.

The British steamer Glenlyon reports: Fresh N.E. monsoon throughout.

CARGO.

For Kaitum-Hind, to London, 2369 boxes and 2287 half-boxes. Tea, 26 boxes Silk, 169 boxes Waste Silk, 177 boxes Wild Silk, 4 cases Silk Piece Goods, 2390 packages Sundries. To Continent, 63 boxes Silk, 10 boxes Waste Silk, 1 case Silk Piece Goods, 25 packages Sundries. To New York, 27 boxes Silk, 558 packages Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet *Kaiser-i-Hind* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to Mauritius, R. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Australia.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure.

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.

5.30 P.M.—Post Office closes till 8 P.M., except the Night Box, which is always open out of Office hours.

8 P.M.—Post Office opens.

9 P.M.—Registry of Letters closes.

Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

10 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

10.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until 10.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.

10.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:—

Day before Departure.

6 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.

Post Office closes, except the Night Box, which is always open out of Office hours.

Day of Departure.

7 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters closes.

Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until 11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

TO-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

MADAME DORIAN'S FRENCH OPERA TRIQUE COMPANY.

Will have the honor of giving their SECOND PERFORMANCE, on

MONDAY NEXT,

the 29th Instant, When will be presented HEAVE'S OPERA COMIQUE in Three Acts,

"LE PETIT FAUST"

For Particulars see Programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2.

Back Seats.....\$1.

Doors open at 8; Performance to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs KATZ & Co's, while Tickets may be had at the Theatre on the night of Performance.

Hongkong, March 24, 1880. ma80

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "Kuangtung," Captain Annot, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 28th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**
Hongkong, March 24, 1880. ma28

To-day's Advertisements.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

EDUCATIONAL, HISTORICAL, WORKS OF REFERENCE, FICTION, and GENERAL LITERATURE.

"English Circumnavigators," Macaulay's "Great Triumph of Great Men," Herbert's "Great Historical Minutes," Moncrieff's "Famous Historical Scenes," "English Explorers,"

Misson's "Book for Every Day," Bruce's "Book of Notable Women," Small's "100 Wonders of the World," Crook's "Book about Travellers,"

Burns's "Poetical Works," Pope's "Poetical Works," Byron's "Poetical Works,"

"Famous and Holy," "Fon and Fencil Pictures from Poets," "Book of Legends: Extraneous," "Golden Gift Book,"

"Treasury of Literature," "Garland of Poetry and Prose," "Cabinet of Gems,"

"Three Hundred Bible Stories," "Bible's Progress and Holy War,"

Storn's "Handy English Word Book," "Fifty Celebrated Men," "Robinson Crusoe,"

"Household Stories," "Noyce's Book of Industrial Information," "Famous Boys,"

"Merchants' Clerk," Poe's "Tales of Mystery," Beeton's "Dictionary of Information,"

Beeton's "Dictionary of Natural History," Beeton's "Dictionary of Biography," Beeton's "Law Book,"

Beeton's "Household Management," Beeton's "All about Cookery,"

Beeton's "All about Hard Words," Beeton's "All about Everything,"

Beeton's "All about Gardening," Beeton's "Household Amusement,"

"Law of Shipping and Insurance," "The Dog, by Stonehenge,"

Graham's "Household Medicine," Graham's "Household Medicine,"

Fiddling's "Sailor's Story Book," Goodfellow's "Merchant's Calculator,"

"Girls' Own Treasury," Peppas's "Boys' Play Book Selection,"

Foden's "Boiler Maker, &c.," Bunyan's "Law of Fire Insurance,"

Dymally's "Elementary Elements of Practical Mechanics,"

"Corner Copybook," Croft's "Climate and Time,"

Dawson's "Origin of the World," "Church Services,"

Whittaker's "Almanack for 1880," "Dumoulin's Transformation of Insects,"

"Book-Keeping," Jones's "Book-Keeping for Schools, with Key,"

Cassell's "Sets of Rules. Books for Book-keeping Lessons,"

Cassell's "French

very presentable team has been got together and we observe with pleasure that it is composed of no less than six nationalities, Scotland furnishing 3, Ireland and Germany 2 each, and England, Wales and Sweden 1 each. We do not see much of our local braves, and we trust they will make such a display as will do credit to their uniform in which they will no doubt appear. The following is the team selected:—Capt. Oxon, W. K. Hughes, A. R. Travers, W. Schmidt, A. Whittier, C. Wessels, W. Ross, J. Boyd, W. Legge, H. E. Wodehouse.

The employees of the China and Oriental Sugar Refineries in Hongkong and Swatow have in the most liberal manner offered a Cup to the Yacht Club to be raced for, and the match has been arranged to come off on Saturday next. Added to the Cup, which is of the value of \$75, a money prize of \$25 is offered, to be divided amongst the Chinese crew of the winning yacht. The course is from Kowloon Coalwharf to a mark off Cowe-shew, thence round Channel Rocks in Lye-shew, back to Cowe-shew, and finish at P. M. S. S. O's buoy, 23 miles. Time allowed, same as in last match. Entrance \$5; start 10 o'clock. Three boats to start. Match to be concluded before 6 o'clock p.m.

Naiad, Naomi, and Ariel have already entered, and the only thing required is a breeze.

When the last mail left San Francisco the 20th arrival of two vessels from Hongkong, considerably overdue, was causing some speculation. They were the *Homeward* and the *Antioch*. The British barque *Homeward*, Captain Dingle, left Hongkong on or about the 16th of last October, in ballast, and consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. She is a wooden vessel, built in Liverpool, England, four years ago, and owned by Crutchebank, Glas & Co. of Liverpool. The American barque *Antioch*, Captain Andrew Weeks, left Hongkong on the same day as the *Homeward*, laden with a general cargo of Chinese merchandise valued at \$4164, and consigned to C. L. Taylor. She is valued at \$12,000 and is owned by Preston, McKinnon & Co., and is a good vessel, being 15 years old.

A poor crested Portuguese seaman, known as Phillip, had a narrow escape of losing his life in the harbour to-day. Impressed with the idea that he was a saint (or rather two saints, claiming to be St. Phillip and St. Iago rolled into one) and imagining that he shared with other saints the power of walking on the water, he jumped from Peddar's Wharf into the water with the intention of walking to Maiao. A police constable, Gool Mahomed, No. 569, as counted as he was, plunged in after the madman, and with the assistance of a boat, got him to the shore. Great credit is due to the constable for his plucky act, and he should be rewarded for his bravery. He undoubtedly saved the man's life, and to grapple with a madman in the sea and bring him safe to shore in spite of himself is no task every one would care to take in hand. The case was brought before the Magistrate (Hon. C. B. Plunket), and the evidence of the constable heard. He said the man evidently intended to drown himself. The affair took place at 9.45 this morning. The defendant, who was charged with attempting to commit suicide, made the statement we have given. He gave his name as Phillip Xavier. He was emphatic in his protest that he could walk on the water, and seemed astounded that the Magistrate did not seem to believe him. He could walk to Maiao in an hour; he desired to go there to worship his mother's grave. The case was remanded for one week; the prisoner, in the meantime, to be under medical care. The man we believe has been for long in a silly state, now wild, now simply weak in intellect. He has given the police a lot of trouble with his mad freaks and certainly requires looking after. The cases of such men are painful, and it is difficult to know what to do with them.

Advices from New York, says the *World*, announce the complete success of Messrs Sullivan and Gilbert's new comic opera, *The Pirates of Penzance*. The funniest bit of the libretto seems to be the following, sung by policemen. The sergeant leads, and the chorus echoes the last syllables of the lines:

"When the entertaining burglar isn't burgling,
Chorus: Isn't burgling.
When the out-thrust lion is coupled with crime,
Chorus: End with crime.
He loves to hear the little brookie gurgling,
Chorus: Brookie gurgling.
And listen to the merry village chiming,
Chorus: Village chiming.
When the center finished jumping on his mother,
Chorus: On his mother.
He loves to lie a-basking in the sun,
Chorus: In the sun.
O, take some consideration with another,
Chorus: With another.
This Policeman's lot is not a happy one,
Chorus: Happy one!

There is good advice of the author of *Quixote* of *Andalus*: "When you doubt between two words, choose the plainest; the commonest, the most idiomatic. Remember fine words as you would roses; are simple ones as you would native roses on your cheeks."

The French Government have prohibited the exportation of every description of coffee from any port in Paris, and to the 8th of January. This measure is alleged to be actually necessary as security is already felt, and famine threatens. The last rains, although late, gave hopes of an average harvest, but as a fortnight has elapsed and fresh showers have not fallen, a scant return can only be expected, for the seed now sown is thin and scattered by the depredating rye.

SIGNS AND PROJECTIONS OF THE DAY.

Canton, March 23.

Recently we saw an announcement that the Lord Chancellor was preparing to submit to Parliament a comprehensive scheme for a reform of the Land Laws; but the telegram since to hand tells us of the dissolution of Parliament. The inference is, either that the Ministry finally shrank from the responsibility of the initiative in a measure so fundamental, and so vital to their supporters especially, whilst conscious of the imperative need of dealing with it, or saw signs of a lessening hold upon the constituents as the consequence of a delay of the dissolution. At this point of time and of events it is perhaps pardonable to recall what we wrote on the 24th of February 1874, at the moment of getting, here, the telegram announcing the then new Ministry; especially as Lord Salisbury and Derby have both so acted their parts as to verify our contrast of them and even illustrate our delineations of their individual characteristics.

"And so the reactionary wave, whose approach we saw some time ago, has borne into power a purely Conservative Ministry and one cast in a form showing the bearing of a former breach and assuring adhesive solidity; nor should we be surprised if this Administration proved longer-lived than Mr Gladstone's has. The animating principle of a conservative reaction is a reassertion of the national spirit; and in this case it has been contributed to by accident and cause from time to time until the cumulative influence has wrought a readjustment of moral power—a moral power that had been frittered away, a hostile critic would say, by a sort of piddling policy. But there are no lasting blots on the brilliant record of Mr Gladstone; and history will assign him a high place as an administrator, though he lacks, as yet, the firm grasp and steady pulse that gave his exemplar, Peel, his statesman-like control of affairs. We may say that the dominating spirit asserts itself in this change, though not with retroactive force; for whilst Lord Salisbury might be said to embody it uncompromisingly, Mr Disraeli is its philosophical exponent, and Lord Derby's prudence and wisdom, (which we may call common-sense) will bear the helm of State to the safer side in the always arduous political navigation of modern times. It is remarkable that, after so considerable an interval, the personnel of the new Ministry is so nearly identical as it is with that of previous Administrations of the late Lord Derby and Mr Disraeli.—Mr Cross being the only accession."

The crucial test of consistency and of the true conservatism that holds to prudent lines of policy preservative of a moral as well as political and material prestige separated Lord Derby from Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury at a critical moment; and now we hear of his declared affiliation with the Liberal Party.

The actual revolution consequent upon the results of the late election from the policy of the Government—no real revolution, as that of England was recognized as being in 1877, does not, however, at present, seem so general as we expected when we heard of the revolt at Cadix in September; and it remains a question whether the general sense of insecurity in the political affairs of Europe will impair the hold of Ministers upon the constituencies and transfer power to their opponents, led by the brilliant phalanx of Gladstone, Bright, Lowe, Harcourt and others of the untied, and by Argyle, Granville, Hartington and others of the mobility.

One can not but acknowledge that the preponderance of capacity and moral weight, as represented by active leaders, rests at present with the Liberals; but the influence arrayed in the support of the present administration are enormous.

THE FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY AT THE CITY HALL.

Madame Dorian's French Opera Bouffe Company inaugurated a short season of opera bouffe at the City Hall last night, when was presented *Leopold's "Girofle-Girofle"*. The audience was unfortunately a very small one, and we think the direction was ill advised to have commenced her performances in *Passeio* Week, as the "moo" guild, generally the most consistent patrons of musical entertainments, will not be induced to appear in public until after Easter. The selection of "*Girofle-Girofle*" as an opening piece was also a great mistake. There is little in the opera either to please or to amuse, and Leopold's music is singularly unattractive. Madame Dorian and her company appeared under exceptionally unfavorable circumstances, and we are therefore inclined to suspend our critical judgment as to their histrionic and musical abilities until they have another chance of showing in their true colors.

"*Girofle-Girofle*" has been presented here so recently, first by Eliza May's company, and afterwards by Clara Stanley's Opera Troupe, that it must be too fresh in the minds of all playgoers to require any detailed description either of plot or music. As we have previously stated, the opera is not an attractive one, the music in few instances being worthy of Leopold's reputation. When originally played in Paris *Girofle-Girofle* had a fairly good run, but when transferred to the London stage, in a slightly altered form, it utterly failed to obtain a permanent place in public favor.

As the twin sisters, in last night's performance, Madame Dorian played herself a consummate opera bouffe artiste (of the French School), and sang with excellent taste. As the part was not altogether suited to Madame's style and appearance, the artist thereby appear-

ing to some disadvantage, we shall doubtless see her in a more favorable light in other characters. Mr. Blanc strove hard to win favor as *Marsquin*, and so far as his acting was concerned, made a favorable impression. We should not like to say so much as to his vocal powers, which were not altogether praiseworthy; however, he may do better under more favorable auspices, if he will eschew singing from the throat, and the equally objectionable tremor—both crying faults from an English point of view in the style of most French tenors. The *Mourmour* of M. Menango was an even performance throughout, and efficiently meritorious under depressing circumstances to warrant hopes of better things. Madame Menango, who doubled the parts of *Paquita* and *Padra*, is a dashing little actress, with a clear voice, which she uses with taste and discretion, and we shall watch with interest her future appearances. Madame Bourgoin was excellent as *Aurora*, and M. Junck exceedingly funny as *Balero*. It is only fair to state that the performance went very smoothly from beginning to end, and that the efforts of the performers were frequently applauded.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Wednesday, March 24.

OUTING TROUBLES.
Leong Ohn Chang, a coolie, was charged with cutting trees on Caroline Hill on the 23rd instant. P. O. 133, Chong Azee, proved the case. He went up the hill at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, at the back of No. 1 Police Station, and found defendant tying up a bundle of freshly cut young trees.

Defendant said he did not cut the trees, he had merely picked them up for firewood. Fined \$5, in default fourteen days' imprisonment.

LABOURER.
Mok Ayau, a labourer, was charged with the larceny of property of the value of \$160 on the 24th inst.

Sam Po Hing, a man of independent means residing in Canton, said he came to Hongkong on the 22nd inst. accompanied by a servant. He rented a room at the Fire Brigade Station, and his baggage consisted of a pillow box, some bedding, and a box of clothes. About 5 p.m. he, and his servant went out, for latter fastening the outer door, he left a key for some clothes, when it was discovered that the house had been broken into and property to the extent of \$160 stolen.

Information was given to the police, and the defendant was arrested in a brothel with part of the stolen property in his possession.

Defendant gave the common excuse that a man, of course unknown, gave him the things to carry to a brothel, and he did not know why he was arrested.

Sentence, six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Japan.

A notice has been posted on the door of the British Consulate at Yokohama, stating that the British Consulate at Yokohama would be closed against all British subjects resident at Hio-go who had not registered themselves on or before that date.

From the *News of the 6th inst.* we learn that the fire on board the American ship *St. Charles* had been extinguished, but the vessel was burnt down to the 18-foot mark. Salvaging operations had been pushed on rapidly, and about 1,600 cases of kerosene had been taken out of the 'tween decks, the operations having been carried off enough to leave in the lower hold cargo (over 20,000 cases). The prisoners were saved. It would thus seem that the vessel, after Mr. K. O. Kirby, who gave \$7,700 for the vessel and cargo, will make money by the transaction.

At the request of Captain E. V. Gates, the master of the *St. Charles*, a Court of Enquiry has been held at the United States Consulate to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the vessel by fire. The Court consisted of J. Stahel, Esq., U. S. Consul, and Messrs. J. D. Carroll, T. F. McFarland, and E. H. Gill, Assessors. The captain and officers of the *St. Charles* were examined, and after a careful investigation the following decision was rendered:—1st: That the origin of the fire is unknown. 2nd: That in our opinion no blame attaches to the captain of the vessel. 3rd: That every effort was made by the captain, officers and crew of the vessel to extinguish the fire. 4th: That the inflammable nature of the cargo rendered the best efforts of the captain and crew, and the assistance obtained and rendered from and by the English, German and Italian men-of-war in port, abortive, and their efforts only ceased when the ship was in flames and the fire uncontrollable.

James O'Neill, one of the seamen belonging to the crew of the *St. Charles*, has been tried in the United States Consular Court before J. Stahel, Esq., Consul, and Messrs. J. D. Carroll, T. F. McFarland, and E. H. Gill, Assessors. He was found guilty of the murder of James King, late second mate of the same vessel, in the Kobe Hotel, under circumstances already reported in our columns. The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter, and the Court sentenced him to imprisonment for twenty years in the goal for American convicts at Kanaagawa.

MR ROBERT HART, C.M.G.

(H. O. D. News.)
Most readers of the English papers that arrived by last mail must have been astonished at the conferring of the distinction of a Companionship of the order of St. Michael and St. George upon the present Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs, Mr. Robert Hart. This Order was conferred on Mr. Hart in recognition of his services rendered in Her Majesty's Colonies, or Colonial Department, and perhaps it was conferred on Mr. Robert Hart as a mark of appreciation of the continuous and successful manner in which cruisers under his orders have for the last few years been engaged blockading the entrances of Hongkong harbour, and interfering with the freedom of navigation of the waters of a British colony. Apart from this whimsical view of the honour conferred

on the servant of a foreign State, there are other aspects which place the bestowal of it by the British Government, and its acceptance by the Inspector-General, in a somewhat inconsistent light. There is an old saying that no man can serve two masters, but this little decoration of a British official, though widely that in the opinion of the British Foreign Office, Mr. Robert Hart, C.M.G., had contrived to perform this delicate, and, as it would seem to most men of refined moral sentiment, impossible task at the one time helping the most jealously exclusive nation on the earth to carry out its traditional policy, and on the other hand aiding the most progressive and energetic of mercantile people to surmount the difficulties imposed on commercial intercourse.

Some of our readers may possibly have read *Lover's* novel, *Tony Butler*, and remember how, being employed as a Foreign Office messenger, the diligence in which the hero was travelling broke down in crossing the Alps. A most polite fellow-traveller kindly took charge of Tony's baggage while he, all energy, was getting the carriage to rights. Need it be said that on arrival at the other side neither stranger nor friend, Foreign Office despatches were to be found? The polite fellow-traveller was the servant of another State, where a view of Tony's despatches was eminently desired, and he did his diplomatic duty in assisting his Government to obtain them at so small an expenditure of money and bluster. Now it strikes us that something not unlike this incident has happened more than once in China. Sir Rutherford Alcock was entrusted by the Foreign Office with important negotiations with the Chinese Government. We have recorded Sir Rutherford's own statement that he was accompanied by a very polite fellow-journer in Peking, who offered to carry his despatches to the Tung-i Yamen. Like poor Tony, the Minister was so struck by the disinterestedness of the offer that he at once resigned his Foreign Office bag to the stranger. The result was the well-known but aborting Convention of Peking. On another occasion another British Minister had a very delicate mission to perform. He had to exact satisfaction for the murder of a British officer, and at the same time was expected to obtain some improvement in the generally strained commercial arrangements between England and China. He found himself at Chefoo, and thither the Chinese Plenipotentiary took himself to try what he could effect with the traitor British Minister. By a curious combination of circumstances, a kind-hearted and affable gentleman appeared on the scene. He was quickly at home with both diplomats, and showed such a general knowledge of the little after-dinner game they were playing that they let him take a hand. The result was we need scarcely say, the Convention of Chefoo, and the polite and good-hearted gentleman in both cases was Mr. Robert Hart, now C.M.G. Doubtless Mr. Hart in both instances was doing but his diplomatic duty, and like Tony's friend, he saved much unpleasant worry and bustle between the two diplomats.

We can quite understand how well pleased the Government to whom Tony's despatches were conveyed was when the bag was opened, and the confidential communications of the British Foreign Office were found within. Even Lever, brilliant as was his imagination, did not conceive the possibility of the obtainer being invited to St. James, and being presented by Her Majesty with the decoration of the Bath for his pains.

Of Mr. Hart's C.M.G. position in this affair we shall say little. If under pretence of carrying out the views of his country, he has been really been a player by whom he was placed in a position of confidence, he has really been playing the game of the British Government, and we scarcely envy him the reward he has gained. If, on the other hand, he has been the zealous promoter of Chinese exclusiveness, and has, in his capacity of confidential adviser, been the instigator of many of the arguments and statements recently propounded by the late Mr. Yamao, we fail to see how he can with a good grace accept the proposed honour. The acceptance of a reward from the British Government seems as incompatible with the holding of the Inspectorate of Maritime Customs in the present condition of our relations, that as plain people we cannot withhold expressing our surprise at the very equivocal picture presented to us.

AMONGST THE UTES.

Gambling amongst the Ute Indians is described by recent travellers. When visiting their encampments one is always attracted to several of the more prominent, the wicki-ups, or canvas tents, by the sound of subdued music, and on entering one of these lodges the visitor is rewarded for his trouble by the sight of a number of warriors engaged in gambling. The manner of procedure is as follows:—A number of players, consisting of half a dozen or a dozen men, arrange themselves on either side of the tent facing each other. Before each man is placed a small bundle of sharpened sticks, each six or eight inches in length. Each stick is carefully fashioned and very highly polished. One of these is white and the other black, or white with a black band. At the farther end of the apartment numerous small time on the gambler's enclosures. One of the gamblers encloses a dice in each hand, and placing one above the other, allows the upper bone to pass into the other hand. This performance is kept up for some time until the opposite player has become completely mystified as to the position of the respective bones. During these movements, he keeps his eyes firmly fixed on the hand of the first player, when suddenly both hands and the second player guesses in which hand the black die is to be found. This is done by pointing with one hand, then with the other, and by striking himself under the arched arm with his other hand. If he guesses correctly he makes a score

communications from H. E. he set to work to organize a company and put himself in communication with a foreign broker for the purpose of obtaining machinery from England. The foreigner's terms being too high, he was recommended to a foreign firm which agreed to do the needful for a smaller sum, with more machinery. The bargain money was fixed at £15,000. Peng gave promissory notes for £15,000, and when they fell due was unable to meet them! One of the partners of the foreign firm, finding how matters were going, went to Tientsin to see H. E. Li Hung-Chang, in order that the Viceroy might help him to get his money. Peng also went to Tientsin to see his patron. We have stated above that H. E. gave his sanction to the formation of a company to establish cotton mills. H. E. asked Peng how it was that he did not pay the foreman if he had no money, and at the time he mentioned his scheme, why did he not wait, or why did he not mention here, that T. A. had originally informed the Viceroy that he was possessed of over £15,000, so when he came on the scene he asked H. E. to allow him to take the management of the company. The Viceroy informed him that as Peng had been commissioned from the first to act in the matter, he could not now put T. A. in his place, but he trusted that T. A. would co-operate with Peng and help him all he could. Then T. A. came to Shanghai and asked one of his relatives, his mother, we believe, to put him in funds, for he had none himself, notwithstanding his admission to the Viceroy of the amount of his wealth. The request was declined. Peng accounts for the money who took forthcoming owing to those who took shares declining to pay up, though he states he will pay when the Viceroy comes. At one of the interviews the Viceroy is stated to have said: "Don't bother me, you had better return to Shanghai and settle the matter." Two days ago it was reported that T. A. was trying to compromise the matter with the foreign bank by paying £10,000. The natives considered that a great mistake was made in that the firm did not get the agreement stamped with official seals before proceeding to execute the contract to supply the machinery.

SUCCESS IN JOURNALISM.

We have (says the *Spectator*) no experience of magazines, but we should say distinctly that of all "leader" writers we ever encountered, the four best qualified to make money by their art were a graduate of Aberdeen, stuffed to the gills with "philosophy," a Ringby boy, subsequently saturated with Oxford; a hard-drinking Canadian, who had never learned anything but French; and a Scotch composer, who had never learned anything at all, and for that matter, never knew anything, but who made and spent a fortune through the charm of style which, in London, would have made him both powerful and famous. Cobbett even to-day would be snapped at as editor for a Radical paper, whilst Douglas Jerrold would edit even better; while the most successful editor of our time was a man from Magdalen. No training makes, and no training apparently spoils; the successful *littérateur* who makes of it a calling; and the father who deliberately trained a son for it, would probably find that he had produced one of three results:—Either he would not do the work at all, which would be best, as he would then find himself out of the way; or he would find he could do; or he could do it fairly well in the precise way which spoiled his work as a saleable article; or he would absolutely refuse to make the attempt. Mr. Payn omits that last element in the question from his calculation, but it is a very important one. A man with a disgust for the law may make himself a very good solicitor, and a man with a hatred of the dissecting-room might become a fair operator, but no man with an inner dislike of the work amounting to an aversion will ever become a successful *littérateur* by calling. It is creative work, after all, however poor a kind, and into all creative work, if it be not making water-jars; something of willingness, some faint emotion of delight in the work itself, must always enter as the first condition of success. The delight may die when habit has come, but it must be there first.

THE PROPOSED NATIVE COTTON MILLS.

The following account of the history of the Chinese Cotton Mills scheme, which it was proposed to inaugurate some time since, is given by the *Shanghai Courier*, whose information is gathered from native sources:—

The principal personages connected with the concern are Peng and T. A., expert *tee* tze. The former has been prefect of Chang-te-fu in Szechuen, and the latter has never held office. At the present time Peng is absent in Hupoh, whither he has proceeded in order to raise funds for the fulfilment of the Cotton Mills scheme, and paying the demands which have been made upon him. T. A. is still in Shanghai. As everybody knows, the progress in the building of the mills is at this time stopped for want of funds, and the natives are of opinion that the scheme will never be carried out, as the Chinese merchants look unfavourably on the connection of mandarin with it, though efforts have been, and still are being, made to get up a new company to take the concern over. When the idea was first started, H. E. Li Hung-Chang was consulted by Peng, and he gave him support and drew up certain rules and remarks for the guidance of those who might join the enterprise. The remarks could be considered an excitement among foreigners at the time, owing to something that the Viceroy said about the honesty of certain foreigners. So soon as Peng was in possession of favorable

communications from H. E. he set to work to organize a company and put himself in communication with a foreign broker for the purpose of obtaining machinery from England. The foreigner's terms being too high, he was recommended to a foreign firm which agreed to do the needful for a smaller sum, with more machinery. The bargain money was fixed at £15,000. Peng gave promissory notes for £15,000, and when they fell due was unable to meet them! One of the partners of the foreign firm, finding how matters were going, went to Tientsin to see H. E. Li Hung-Chang, in order that the Viceroy might help him to get his money. Peng also went to Tientsin to see his patron. We have stated above that H. E. gave his sanction to the formation of a company to establish cotton mills. H. E. asked Peng how it was that he did not pay the foreman if he had no money, and at the time he mentioned his scheme, why did he not wait, or why did he not mention here, that T. A. had originally informed the Viceroy that he was possessed of over £15,000, so when he came on the scene he asked H. E. to allow him to take the management of the company. The Viceroy informed him that as Peng had been commissioned from the first to act in the matter, he could not now put T. A. in his place, but he trusted that T. A. would co-operate with Peng and help him all he could. Then T. A. came to Shanghai and asked one of his relatives, his mother, we believe, to put him in funds, for he had none himself, notwithstanding his admission to the Viceroy of the amount of his wealth. The request was declined. Peng accounts for the money who took forthcoming owing to those who took shares declining to pay up, though he states he will pay when the Viceroy comes. At one of the interviews the Viceroy is stated to have said: "Don't bother me, you had better return to Shanghai and settle the matter." Two days ago it was reported that T. A. was trying to compromise the matter with the foreign bank by paying £10,000. The natives considered that a great mistake was made in that the firm did not get the agreement stamped with official seals before proceeding to execute the contract to supply the machinery.

By sticking one of the counters or twigs in the ground, and then takes the die, and proceeds in like manner. When one man has gained all his opponent's counters he has won the game, and so takes the stakes. During playing time is kept to the shaking of the hands by the drums, which are accompanied by a weird chant by the players, that rises and falls; now swelling into a loud refrain, and now swelling almost away. As the excitement increases the singing becomes louder and louder, and the players become so deeply absorbed in the reverses of the game that they are completely oblivious of all surrounding things. This gaming is kept up for days together, and many players will only stop when they have nothing left to

MUSIC IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN JAPAN.

Mr. Luther Whiting Mason, of Boston, arrived in Yokohama on board the *City of Peking*. He has accepted a position with the Japanese Government, in the Tokio normal schools, as a Professor of music, a post created specially for Mr. Mason, with a view to introducing the culture of the musical art into the primary schools of Japan. Mr. Mason has, for the past fifteen years, been in charge of the primary musical education of the public schools of Boston, and is the originator of the elementary system which bears his name. He has met with considerable success in the instruction of several Japanese students in the United States, and it is his progress which has induced the Government to solicit the services of the professor. This gentleman has already set to work during the last two years to the study of the sounds of the Japanese language, and their adaptability to the foreign scale of music. The proposed experiment is a new one; and many may doubt its success; but in the opinion of the professor, and those Japanese with whom he has been intimately associated, there is no question whatever that the creation of a national school of music is simply a matter of time. It is, they think, necessary to commence early with the youngest pupils in the public schools. The system consists of a series of musical books with charts attached, adapted to the ages of the pupils, between the years of five and eighteen. The method is now prevalent throughout the United States, Germany, and Switzerland, and has made great advance in England. Such foreign songs as may be found suitable will be translated into Japanese, and the native repertoire will also be drawn upon, and its best songs set to music on the European scale. The first work will be to find how many pure melodies exist in Japan, founded upon the five tone scale (for Mr. Mason has discovered that the Japanese scale contains five tones only, being deficient of the fourth and seventh of the Italian gamut). Such of these melodies as exist can be preserved and the proper accompaniment will be written for them. The Educational department has already prepared a building in the old *Kaga* yashiki, consisting of ten rooms for study and practice, and each containing a "Knahe" piano. Mr. Mason will be assisted for lectures. Mr. Mason will be assisted by one of his most successful pupils, Mr. Iwano, who is devoted to his profession and has the greatest hopes of its eventual progress in Japan. Music being a recreation, and it being a matter of importance that children shall not be tired in the schools, occasional singing exercises give relief in their studies; they will also promote a better pronunciation of the language, be conducive to health, and indirectly, effect a good and beneficial influence on society.

JOTTINGS BY A SUBALTERN.

(Bombay Gazette.)

My introduction to this recalcitrant and luminous volume happened in this wise. I was reading in my bungalow and lazily enjoying that best smoke of the day, the after breakfast cheroot, when our Adjutant came in and said: "Hallo youngster, what are you reading?" He took Mr. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" from my hand. "Poetry," he said with the utmost disgust, "what's the good of poetry? Now look here, my boy; read this, and you'll soon know all the orders and regulations of the army," and he produced the work I have alluded to above. Opening it at random, I saw the page I had lighted on was almost entirely obliterated, neat red lines having been drawn through the letter-press. "What's it all scratched out for?" I asked. "Been altered," said the Adjutant; "look at the margin." In the margin were many notes, but most of these, as I pointed out, were also erased. "Of course," said the Adjutant, "look at those little printed slips of paper; they are additions, and they alter the corrections." "But if the original is obsolete, and the corrections are altered by additions, wouldn't it be better to have a new book?" I asked in the innocence of my heart. But to my surprise, the Adjutant flew into a most extraordinary rage. "By Jove," he said, snatching the volume out of my scrupulous hands, "you're the cheekiest youngster that ever joined the Staff Corps from a Queen's regiment, and that's saying a good deal. New book, indeed! Why, I believe you'd be glad if there were no orders and regulations at all. You're the most!" utterance, and hugging the precious volume tightly, he hurried out of my bungalow. He's a damned good fellow, our Adjutant, but he perfectly worships orders and regulations. He never reads anything else. He told me he read the *Bombay Army Regulations* through three times every year. Otherwise he is quite sane. I suppose in time he will become a Staff Officer, then an Assistant Adjutant General, then get on the Head Quarter Staff, and, perhaps, he Adjutant General some day, retiring eventually

full of years and general orders. Poor beggar!

During the defence of Gibraltar in 1872-3.

An officer going his rounds found that some Tommy Atkins with a turn for scribbling had chalked the following lines on his sentry box:—
God and the soldier all people adore
In time of war—but not before.
And when war is over, and all is right
God is neglected—and the old soldier slighted.
Let us hope that when the Bombay Force has done its marching and its fighting it won't find itself "sighted" in the matter of those rewards of which our Bengal brethren have already reaped such a harvest.

But to revert for a moment to the subject of appointments.

I recently wrote to a friend of mine to ask what the duties of an Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry. To my surprise he sent me back a post card (I hate post cards) written on back. There was nothing else, so I wrote again and asked for an explanation. Another post card with the following curt remarks, "First-rate berth; pay good; nothing to do in hot weather; nothing to do in rains; in cold weather visit stations in your district and get good shikar; the clerk checks all the returns." If this is really the case, I shall at once apply for the next vacancy.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 24.

OPIMUM.—New Pata, cash, \$620
" Old, cash, 585
" New Benares, cash, 585
" Old, cash, 585
" New Malwa, credit, 735
" Old Malwa, credit, 800

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, 3/8
" Demand, 3/8
" 30 days' sight, 3/8
" 4 months' sight, 3/8
" Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/8
" India, Wire, 2/3
" Demand, 2/3
" Shanghai, demand, 754
" 30 days' sight, 754
" Gold Loan, 3/4
" Sovereigns, 5/4

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 67 1/2 prem. sales.
Union Bank of China, \$1,450.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,450.
North China Ins. Co., \$1,450.
Yantai Ins. Co., \$1,450.
Chinese Insurance Co., \$304 sales.
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$500, per share sales.
China Fire Ins. Co., \$215 sales.
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 6 1/2 prem.
H. K. C. M. S. S. Co., \$14 prem. sales.
Shanghai S. S. Navigation Co., \$117.
China Coast Ste. Nav. Co., \$110.
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$150, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Co., \$150, sales.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, March 24.

BAROMETER—9 A.M., 30.386
Do, 1 P.M., 30.384
Do, 4 P.M., 30.378
THERMOMETER—9 A.M., 64
Do, 1 P.M., 64
Do, 4 P.M., 62
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M., 54
Do, 1 P.M., 59
Do, 4 P.M., 58
Do, Maximum over night 69
Do, Minimum over night 59

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left.	Name.	From.
Aug.	9, Ellis, Elckwars,	Penarth
17,	Goldstream,	Antwerp
Sept.	28, G. Broughton,	Fishing
Oct.	1, Pym,	Antwerp
24,	West Glau,	Antwerp
25,	Palentine,	

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.
Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.
Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Scamen's Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Goss, Proprietor.
Hongkong Hotel, the largest and most commodious at the corner N. E. of the Clock Tower.—DORABEE AND HING-KEE, Lessees.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—J. N. DUNCAN, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.
Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.
Books, Music and Stationery.—KELLY & WATSON (next-door Hongkong Hotel).
Travelling Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., American and English Stores, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EDWIN, FRICKEL & CO., American Newspapers and cheap reprints, &c., choice tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.
Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pencil-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—Wm. SCHMIDT & CO., Gun-makers, 47, Wyndham Street.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BARROWS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 10), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70
Return (direct or by Pak-fo-tum).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.50
Three Coolies, ... 1.20
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.
Four Coolies, ... \$0.80
Three Coolies, ... 0.60
Two Coolies, ... 0.40
Return (direct or by Pak-fo-tum).
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.
For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.
Day Trip (Return) ... \$0.75
(12 hours) (Gap) ... \$0.80 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 40 cents.
Half day, ... 35 cents.
Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLER HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
pounds, per Day, ... \$5.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
pounds, per Day, ... 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pounds, per Day, ... 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pounds, per Day, ... 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ka-han Boat of 800
pounds, per Day, ... 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ka-han Boat of 800
pounds, per Day, ... 50

Pamphlets.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
Half-hour, ... 20

After 5 P.M., ... 40 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreement.

STREET COOLIES.

Scales of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Hour, ... 35 cents.
Three Hours, ... 1.12
One Hour, ... 5
Half Hour, ... 5

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreement.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised March 1, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of packets containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Letters for such offices are limited to 3 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, &c., N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per oz.
Post Cards, 10 cents each.
Registrations, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Letters, 10
Registrations, None.
Newspapers, 5
Books & Patterns, 5

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c.

Letters, 30
Registrations, None.
Newspapers, 10
Books & Patterns, 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12; Registrations, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4; Via Gall, Letters, 25; Registrations, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registrations, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

† There is registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Hayti, the San Francisco route is available.

‡ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and other ports, in either direction, on either of the following (through a British Agent):—

Letters, 10 cents.
Post Cards, 10 cents.
Registrations, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

(d) No Parcel Post.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be rejected by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Orders, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Shanghai, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unregistered, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns and other articles of the same weight. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be fully exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Patterns.

5. Patterns.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Thus, Curious Articles, of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the sender having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pak-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 15 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO ARMED, but they must be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:—Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard boxes, glass, liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Iodine, Dynamite, &c.), Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probable about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or not, can be received for Postage if containing gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent is so small as to make the value of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but nevertheless it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred while the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications to time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to \$25, ... 18 cents.
" 25 to 50, ... 20
" 50 to 100, ... 22
" 100 to 250, ... 24
" 250 to 500, ... 26
" 500 to 1000, ... 28
" 1000 to 2500, ... 30
" 2500 to 5000, ... 32
" 5000 to 10000, ... 34
" 10000 to 25000, ... 36
" 25000 to 50000, ... 38
" 50000 to 100000, ... 40
" 100000 to 250000, ... 42
" 250000 to 500000, ... 44
" 500000 to 1000000, ... 46
" 1000000 to 2500000, ... 48
" 2500000 to 5000000, ... 50
" 5000000 to 10000000, ... 52
" 10000000 to 25000000, ... 54
" 25000000 to 50000000, ... 56
" 50000000 to 100000000, ... 58
" 100000000 to 250000000, ... 60
" 250000000 to 500000000, ... 62
" 500000000 to 1000000000, ... 64
" 1000000000 to 2500000000, ... 66
" 2500000000 to 5000000000, ... 68
" 5000000000 to 10000000000, ... 70
" 10000000000 to 25000000000, ... 72
" 25000000000 to 50000000000, ... 74
" 50000000000 to 100000000000, ... 76
" 100000000000 to 250000000000, ... 78
" 250000000000 to 500000000000, ... 80
" 500000000000 to 1000000000000, ... 82
" 1000000000000 to 2500000000000, ... 84
" 2500000000000 to 5000000000000, ... 86
" 5000000000000 to 10000000000000, ... 88
" 10000000000000 to 25000000000000, ... 90
" 25000000000000 to 50000000000000, ... 92
" 50000000000000 to 100000000000000, ... 94
" 100000000000000 to 250000000000000, ... 96
" 250000000000000 to 500000000000000, ... 98
" 500000000000000 to 1000000000000000, ... 100

Orders on New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications to time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to \$25, ... 18 cents.
" 25 to 50, ... 20
" 50 to 100, ... 22
" 100 to 250, ... 24
" 250 to 500, ... 26
" 500 to 1000, ... 28
" 1000 to 2500, ... 30
" 2500 to 5000, ... 32
" 5000 to 10000, ... 34
" 10000 to 25000, ... 36
" 25000 to 50000, ... 38
" 50000 to 100000, ... 40
" 100000 to 250000, ... 42
" 250000 to 500000, ... 44
" 500000 to 1000000, ... 46
" 1000000 to 2500000, ... 48
" 2500000 to 5000000, ... 50
" 5000000 to 10000000, ... 52
" 10000000 to 25000000, ... 54
" 25000000 to 50000000, ... 56
" 50000000 to 100000000, ... 58
" 100000000 to 250000000, ... 60
" 250000000 to 500000000, ... 62
" 500000000 to 1000000000, ... 64
" 1000000000 to 2500000000, ... 66
" 2500000000 to 5000000000, ... 68
" 5000000000 to 10000000000, ... 70
" 10000000000 to 25000000000, ... 72
" 25000000000 to 50000000000, ... 74
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